

ACC NR: AR6024843

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/000/D038/D038

AUTHOR: Gurevich, B. L.; Kulinkovich, A. Ye.; Timoshin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Automation of processing and storage of geological geophysical data

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4D243

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. geologorazved. in-t, vyp. 11, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: data processing, data processing center, geology, geophysics

ABSTRACT: A radical intensification of processing of primary geologico-geophysical data is possible only by using modern computer technology, i.e., analog and digital computers. The effectiveness of interpretation of complex data depends on the degree of automation of storage and retrieval of previously collected information and utilization of new information. This problem may be essentially solved by using information retrieval systems which may be integrated with digital computers forming special data processing centers. The most difficult problem in machine interpretation of geologico-geophysical data is the conversion of this data into machine usable form. Equipment is needed which will supply information in easily reproducible form. It is desirable to have algorithms for processing primary information. A proposal is made to create centers specially equipped for automatic interpretation of geologico-geophysical data using digital computers with multiprogramming features and developed hierarchical memory systems. [Translation of abstract] V. Pospelov

SUB CODE: 08, 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 550.839

ACC NR: AR5024835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/00/000/004/G003/G003

AUTHOR: Subbotin, S. I.; Gurevich, B. L.; Kuzhelov, T. K.; Sollogub, V. B.;
Chekunov, A. V.; Chirvinskaya, M. V.

TITLE: The plutonic formation on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR according to
data from a geophysical study

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4G13

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroeniya zemn.
kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 56-59

TOPIC TAGS: geological survey, area description, geomagnetic field

ABSTRACT: The main relationship between the anomalous gravitational field and the geological structure of the territory in question is the linearity of the field in the regions of deep submersion of the Precambrian foundation and the mosaic-like arrangement of the shallow surface Precambrian bed. The geomagnetic field anomalies mainly reflect the internal structure of the Precambrian foundation, i.e., Proterozoic folded linear regions and prehistoric plutonic localized objects of the basic and ultrabasic rock. In the regions where large subcambric deposits were formed the geomagnetic field anomalies mainly reflect the presence of shallow effusive bedrock. A large number of plutonic breaks and "feathered" cracks were established from the data of seismometry, gravimetry, and by other geophysical methods. The thickness of the

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.311(477)

ACC NR: AR6024835

Earth's core and the depth of the Konrad surface bed are estimated from the seismic and gravimetric data and foundation rocks. Generally speaking the geophysical methods are very important in the exposure of structural forms at various depths and in the detailed study of large and small tectonic elements. [Translation of abstract]

M. Speranskiy

SUB CODE: 08

Card 2/2

GUREVICH, B.M.

A class of special automorphisms and special fluxes. Dokl.
AN SSSR 153 no.4:754-757 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Kolmogorovym.

GUREVICH, B. M.

Gurevich B. M.

Eksploatatsiia rtutno-vypriamitel'nykh podstantsii elektrovoznda
otkathi. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat 1948 123 p.

Use of mercury rectifiers in substations of electric generating
stations.

Immediate source library congress list

Sr. Sci. Assoc., All-Union Sci. Res. Coal. Inst.

GUREVICH, B. M.

1/4/58

USSR/Electricity
Rectifiers, Selenium
Mining Equipment

May 48

"Selenium Rectifiers for Electric Battery Locomotive
Haulage," B. M. Gurevich, Cand Tech Sci, 6 pp

"Ugol'" No 5 (266)

Describes properties and electrical characteristics
of selenium rectifiers, their performance and rela-
tion to temperature, resistance to humidity and
water, use of subject rectifiers in coal mines.

1/4/58

GUREVICH, B. M.

PA 161T52

USSR/Engineering - Corrosion, Electro- Mar 50
lytic
Structural Design

"Electrolytic Corrosion and Protection From
Stray Currents," B. M. Gurevich, 6 pp

"Energet Byul" No 3

Discusses various methods of protecting struc-
tures of petroleum enterprises. Recommends
insulated joints, proper location of cables,
pipelines, and railroad lines to decrease stray
currents, etc.

161T52

GUREVICH, B.M., redaktor; KUZ'YATIN, G.S., redaktor; TARASOV, D.A., redaktor; YERSHOV, P.R., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Power supply and operation of power equipment in the petroleum industry] Energosnabzhenie i ekspluatatsiya energoustanovok neftianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1952. 234 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 7:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti. (Electric power) (Steam engineering) (Petroleum industry)

GUREVICH, B.M., C and Tech Sci--(diss) ^{the} "Problems of synchroni-
zation of asynchronous engines." Mos, 1958. 22 pp (Min of
Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst),
~~Bibliography at end of book (2 titles)~~
100 copies, (KL, 25-58, 112)

-86-

GUREVICH, B.M.

AUTHOR: Gurevich, B.M.

90-58-4-2/6

TITLE: Increase of the Reliability and Performance of Electric Equipment in the Oil Industry by Means of Compounding Synchronous and Synchronized Motors (Povysheniye nadezhnosti i proizvoditel'nosti elektrooborudovaniya v neftyanoy promyshlennosti za schët kompaundirovaniya sinkhronnykh i sinkhronizirovannykh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, Nr 4, pp 9-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Synchronous and nonsynchronous electromotors are widely used in the oil industry. In many cases these motors are subjected to overload, e.g. the motors type SM-740-750 with 401 kw, used as drives for drilling pumps, the 217-kw motors SM-300-750 driving compressors 2SG-50, the types ATM and FAMSO of 680, 850, and 1,050 kw driving pumps in water stations, motors of 700-1,500 kw used in pumping stations of oil pipelines where overload is caused by varying viscosity or the formation of obstructions. A sudden increase of the load may cause disturbance of the synchronization of the motor. It is known that in synchronous motors the exciter current does not change. The automatic control of the exciter current, i.e. compounding, by means

Card 1/5

90-58-4-2/6

Increase of the Reliability and Performance of Electric Equipment in the Oil Industry by Means of Compounding Synchronous and Synchronized Motors

of a contact-relay device is too complicated and not reliable. Good results are obtained by a saturation choking coil connected in the chain of a solid rectifier. Into the control circuit of the choking coil, a magnetic amplifier is connected, the control winding of which is fed by the transformer current and connected with the circuit of the motor stator (Figure 1). This circuit automatically regulates the exciter current, together with the compounding of the machine with the load current, by using a contactless control device for the saturation choking coil. The a-c winding of this coil is connected into the feeding chain of the rectifier and the control winding is fed by the rectified current which is proportional to the load current of the motor. For the compounding of synchronous generators and motors a circuit with a special three-winding transformer is also used, the serial winding of which is connected with the circuit of the stator and the windings of the runner of the motor are fed from the secondary winding (Figure 2). An alternating coefficient of compounding may be obtained by changing the magnetic character-

Card 2/5

90-58-4-2/6

Increase of the Reliability and Performance of Electric Equipment in the Oil Industry by Means of Compounding Synchronous and Synchronized Motors

istic of the three-winding transformer. If the load of the motor is increased, the transformer will become saturated and the compounding coefficient will be reduced. A disturbance of the synchronization can only occur at breakdowns. In such cases the motor must be switched off. For this purpose the relay RV_2 is used. The overload resistance may be increased by increasing the electromotive force of the idle motion and by decreasing the synchronous reactive resistance. The first means is obtained by increasing the exciter current, the second by an increase in the air clearance. The curve in Figure 4 shows the power characteristic of the compounding of the motor. The maximal power is reached at an angle greater than 90° . The increase of the maximal power and the problems of resistance may be studied in the vector diagram of the unsaturated compounded machine (Figure 5). The parameters of a synchronized motor are determined experimentally according to the known methods, or by calculations according to the catalogue data of non-synchronous motors. The process of synchronization after supplying the exciter current to the runner may be studied

Card 3/5

90-58-4-2/6

Increase of the Reliability and Performance of Electric Equipment in the Oil Industry by Means of Compounding Synchronous and Synchronized Motors

by an approximate solution of the differential equation of the runner movement. The compounding of synchronous motors needs a reliable and convenient source for the exciter current. Revolving machines are not fit for this purpose. Selenium and germanium rectifiers seem to be the most useful devices. Investigations of constructive modifications of the rectifying device has shown: 1) that the application of plates for the parallel connection of the valves decreases the irregularity of heating and aligns current distribution; 2) the application of cooling radiators or plates permits the increase of the heating load depending on the values of the cooling surfaces (Table 1); 3) the application of double paltes improves the cooling of the rectifier, but also increases its size. The rectifiers may be damaged by the irregularity in the distribution and redistribution during the process of the action of the voltage on the valves which is aggravated by the negative temperature coefficient of the semiconductors. For the improvement of this drawback, a "circuit of three-phase

Card 4/5

90-58-4-2/6

Increase of the Reliability and Performance of Electric Equipment in the Oil Industry by Means of Compounding Synchronous and Synchronized Motors

bridges" has been developed. This circuit (Figure 7) consists of a three-phase transformer, in which the primary winding is an ordinary one and the secondary winding consists of several phase coils. In the circuit of the three-phase bridges, the serial connection of the valves is substituted for by the serial connection of the three-phase rectifying bridges. Synchronous motors often operate under conditions of moisture and dust. It has been shown that selenium valves do not work satisfactorily under these conditions. A hermetic spring element has been developed for these conditions. These elements work even in water containing 5% of sulfuric acid without loss of efficiency. The described circuits and constructive solutions are tested in operation. They are able to increase the output of the oil industry, where many electric motors are used. There are 7 figures, and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

1. Electric motors-Performance 2. Electric motors-Reliability

GUREVICH, Boris Maksovich; ~~VASIL'YEV~~, Yevgeniy Aleksseyevich; STASYUK,
V.N., red.; LAMOVSKAYA, M.R., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Electric locomotive haulage; equipment and repair] Elektro-
voznaya otkatka; oborudovanie i remont. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959.
278 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Mine haulage)

(Electric locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

GUREVICH, B. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Problems of the synchronization of asynchronous motors." L'vov, 1960. 23 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, L'vov Polytechnic Inst); 150 copies; price not given; list of author's works at end of text (14 entries); (KL, 17-60, 152)

GUREVICH, B.M.

Entropy of a flux of oricycles. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.4:768-770
F '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Kolmogorovym.
(Entropy)

SOKOLOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GUREVICH, B.M.,
inzh., nauchnyy red.; CHISLOV, M.M., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of electronics] Osnovy elektroniki. Moskva, Prof-
tekhizdat, 1962. 165 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electronics)

VARTANOV, Grayr Leonovich; VERNER, Vadim Vladimirovich; SEREBRYAKOV,
Viktor Mikhaylovich; GUREVICH, B.M., nauchnyy red.; CHISLOV,
M.M., red.; SKITEVA, R.A., red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[A manual for electricians and repairmen]Elektromonter-remontnik.
Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 222 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric motors--Maintenance and repair)

(Electric transformers--Maintenance and repair)

(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

ALEKSANDROV, A.M., inzh.; BAZHENOV, V.S., inzh.; BOBROVNIKOV, B.N., inzh.; VAGANOV, M.P., inzh.; GUREVICH, B.M., inzh.; DZHIBELLI, V.S., inzh.; DROBKA, V.I., inzh.; ISAKOVICH, R.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAPUSTIN, A.G., inzh.; KONENKOV, K.S., inzh.; MININ, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PEVZNER, V.B., inzh.; PESKIN, G.L., inzh.; PORTER, L.G., inzh.; PRYADILOV, A.N., inzh.; SLUTSKIY, L.B., inzh.; FEDOSOV, I.V., inzh.; FRENKEL', B.A., inzh.; TSIMBLER, Yu.A., inzh.; SHUL'GIN, V.Kh., inzh.; ESKIN, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROB'YEV, D.T., inzh. [deceased]; SINEL'NIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHENDLER, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NESMELOV, S.V., inzh., zam. glav. red.; NOVIKOVA, M.M., ved. red.; RASTOVA, G.V., ved. red.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Automation and apparatus for controlling and regulating production processes in the petroleum and petroleum chemical industries] Avtomatizatsiia, pribory kontrolya i regulirovaniia proizvodstvennykh protsessov v nef'tianoi i nef'tekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat. Book 3. [Control and automation of the processes of well drilling, recovery, transportation, and storage of oil and gas] Kontrol' i avtomatizatsiia protsessov bureniia skvazhin, dobychi, transporta i khraneniia nef'ti i gaza. 1963. 551 p. (Automation) (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum production--Equipment and supplies)

L 8934-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/ECS(k)/EWA(1) IJP(k)

ACC NR: AP5028005 SOURCE CODE: UR/0052/65/010/004/0693/0712

AUTHOR: Gurevich, B. M.

ORG: None

TITLE: Construction of increasing partitions for special flows

SOURCE: Teoriya veroyatnostey i yeye primeneniya, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 693-712

TOPIC TAGS: flow analysis, partition coefficient, applied mathematics, probability

ABSTRACT: The study of flows meets with new difficulties as compared to automorphisms. In some cases, these difficulties are overcome with the aid of the theorem on the special concept of a measurable flow, which asserts, particularly, that every aperiodic measurable flow is isomorphic to some special flow. Special flows first appeared in the work of J. von Neumann (Zur Operatorenmethode in der klassischen Mechanik, Ann. Math., 33, 3(3) (1932), 587-642.). The present paper constructs increasing and, in particular, absolute partitions for special flows meeting certain general conditions, and thus to these flows the author applies the theory of V. A. Rokhlin and Ya. G. Sinay (Postroyeniye i svoystva invariantnykh izmerimykh razviyeni, DAN SSSR, 141, 5 (1961), 1038-1041.) for automorphisms. The possibility is not excluded that every aperiodic flow has a special concept which satisfies such conditions. Author thanks Ya. G. Sinay under whose supervision this work was performed, as well as

Card 1/2

L 8934-66

ACC NR: AP5028005

^{44, 55}
L. M. Abramov who indicated several inaccuracies in the manuscript. Orig. art. has:
47 formulas. 3

SUB CODE: MA, ME / SUBM DATE: 29Dec64 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 004


Card 2/2

GUREVICH, S.N.
14(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2820

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki

Razvedochnaya i promyslovaya geofizika, vyp. 26 (Exploration and Industrial Geophysics, Nr 26) Moscow, Gostoptekhzdat, 1958. 87 p. (Series: Obmen proizvodstvennym opytom) 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: M.K. Polshkov; Exec. Ed.: Ye.G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for exploration geophysicists and geologists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles includes discussions of improvements in seismic exploration techniques and interpretations of data obtained by the refracted and reflected waves method of seismic exploration. Individual articles discuss: the construction of gravimetric maps, improvements in industrial borehole equipment, the standardization of radioactive electro-logging equipment, and methods for computing labor productivity in geophysical operations. A nomogram to facilitate the interpretation of data and conditions when using gamma logging of boreholes is described. References accompany each article.

Card 1/3

Exploration and Industrial Geophysics (Cont.)

SOV/2820

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Shneyerson, M.B. Seismic Electrologging With Refracted Waves	3
Gurevich, B.N., and N.V. Umperovich. Simplification of observations in the Reflected Wave Exploration Method Used in the West Siberian Plains	15
Yurov, Yu.G., and S.P. Yartanov. Marine Seismic Exploration	21
Urupov, A.K., and Ye.M. Cheremnykh. Seismic Soundings in Determining the Velocities of Elastic Waves	25
Tal'-Virskiy, B.B. Method of Plotting Refracting Horizons in the Presence of a Mean Velocity Gradient of Arbitrary Direction	34
Sazhina, N.B. An Example of a Rational Selection of an Isoanomaly Cross-Section for Gravimetric Maps	40.
Shvank, O.A. Accuracy of an Approximative Evaluation of Elevation Differences Based on a Formula of the Gravity Effect of an Infinite Bed	44

Card 2/3

Exploration and Industrial Geophysics (Cont.)	SOV/2820
Zaporozhets, V.M., and V.V. Sulin. Differential Spectra of γ Radiation From Cylindrical Radiators	49
Sulin, V.V. Standardization of Equipment for Radioactive Logging	54
Zel'tsman, P.A. Newly Designed Parts for Borehole Equipment	70
Buryakovskiy, L.A. Nomogram for Determining the Specific Resistivity of Formation Water	74
Tishchenko, B.Ye. On the Problem of Developing Methods for Computing Labor Productivity in Geophysical Operations	77
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	

Card 3/3

MM/mg
12-31-59

GUREVICH, B.S.

Izdeliia iz plasticheskikh mass (Plastic products). Moskva, TSentrosoiuz, 1953. 60 p.
(B-ka tovaroveda raipotrebsoiuza)

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No 9. Dec 1954

SERGAYEV, M.Ye., professor; PALLADOV, S.S., dotsent; NOVODEREZHKIN, P.I., dotsent; KIRYUKHIN, T.F., dotsent; TSEREVITINOV, B.P., dotsent; GUREVICH, B.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANDRUSEVICH, D.A., st. prepodavatel'; GRANOVSKAYA, I.Ye., redaktor.

[Science of industrial wares] Tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo trgovoi lit-ry. Vol. 2. 1954. 663 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Manufactures)

GUREVICH, B. S. Cani. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Science of Commodities in Application to Haberdashery." Moscow Inst of Soviet Cooperative Trade, 10 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

GUREVICH, Boris Samsonovich; MAKHOTINA, Nina Grigor'yevna; SHURIK, Rakhil
Hlyukomovna; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Fur articles, sheepskin coats, knit goods, sundries, perfumes
and cosmetics; student manual for merchandise departments of
institutes of Soviet commerce] Tovary: Pushno-mekhovye, ovchinno-
shubnye, trikotazhnye, galantereynye, parfiumerno-kosmeticheskie;
uchebnoe posobie dlia tovarovednykh otdelenii tekhnikumov sovetskoi
torgovli. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1957. 288 p.
(Commercial products) (MIRA 11:7)

NOVIKOV, N.N.; GEPSHTEYN, Ye.M.; SEREBRYAKOVA, Ye.K.; GUREVICH, B.S.

Composition of coal tar from the coals of the Kuznetsk Basin. Koks
i khim.no.8:36-40 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1.Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal tar)

GUREVICH, B.S.

32-8-47/61

AUTHOR NOVIKOV, V.N., GUREVICH, B.S.
 TITLE Apparatus for the Rectification of the Fractions of Coal Pitch.
 (Apparatura dlya rektifikatsii fraktsiy kamennougol'noy smoly.- Russian)
 PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1957, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 993-995, (U.S.S.R.)
 ABSTRACT In the paper a new construction of the apparatus for the separation of the single fractions from the coal pitch is suggested in order to determine the composition of the latter. It consists of a boiler of 5 l contents which is fixed on a stand. The boiler has a conical cover which ends in a supporting box and on the side has a connection for manometers. All is enclosed in a container. Under the boiler there is the main electro-heater. An additional heater is provided at the sidewall of the boiler. On top of the support of the boiler there is a column which is fixed by special devices in its vertical position. This column which is of 30 mm diameter, is filled with 3 mm- and 0,3 mm rings. This ring column is divided into sections of 150 mm height each, between them a net cone is fixed with its peak directed downwards. Thus it is obtained that the liquid is directed from the one cone to the other inside

CARD 1/2

32-8-47/61

CARD 2/2

Apparatus for the Rectification of the Fractions of Coal Pitch.

the column. Another broader column with double walls covers the mentioned column for reasons of protection, between the two columns there is a clearance of 15 mm. The temperature of the wall of the outer column is controlled by the thermometers. On the outer wall of the inner column a coil heater is wound. All heaters have here the asbestos-protective screen. The heating process is regulated by the resistor on the control panel. The column has a "head" - a separate device of fireproof glass which consists of 2 coolers an outer and an inner one), an escapepipe with a stop-valve, a reception- and gauge receptable which also has a shut-off device. Here the fractions are intercepted, condensed, and measured. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Eastern Scientific Research Institute of Coal Chemistry and (Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy Institut-- Russian)

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: -

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

5(3)

SC7, SC-32-3-29/43

AUTHORS: Novikov, V.I., Gurevich, B.S.

TITLE: The Dissolution of Coal in Coal Oils with the Purpose of Obtaining Coal Oil Pitch (Rastvereniye ugley v khamennougol'nykh maslakh s tsel'yu polucheniya uglemaslyanogo yeka)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 3, pp 628-635 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The optimum conditions for dissolving coals of various types in oil are investigated here. The types of coal studied are all mined in the Eastern part of the USSR (Table 1). The solvents used are: soft pitch with a softening temperature of 48°C, pitch tar, pitch distillate, the second anthracene fraction, etc (Table 2). The best results are obtained with gas and fat coal, the yield of which is 92% of the soluble part [Ref. 6, 9]. The heavy solvents produce a homogeneous pitch which is hard and brittle and has only a low content of volatile matter. The light solvents produce an elastic resin-like pitch which has a low softening temperature. The optimum temperature for fat and gas coal is 300°C. At this point a noticeable decomposition of the

Card 1/2

SCV/86-32-3-12, 13

The Dissolution of Coal in Coal Oils With the Purpose of Obtaining Coal Oil
Pitch

coal is observed. The highest yield is obtained at 350-390°C [Ref. 2]. At higher temperatures irreversible condensation processes are accelerated. The low-boiling fractions are distilled and the yield of pitch decreases. The time needed for dissolution is short. A coal piece of 60-80 g is dissolved in 5 min to grains of 3-5 mm. The concentration of the coal has a considerable effect on the quality of the pitch; the softening temperature increases as well as the ash content and the residue which is insoluble in toluene. The yield of volatile matter decreases.

There are 6 tables and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 3 English, 2 German and 1 Belgian.

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugolekhimicheskiy institut
(All-Union Scientific Research Coal-Chemical Institute).

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1957

SELIVANKIN, Sergey Andreyevich; TARASOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; MISHUKOV,
F.I., prof., retsenzent; GURVICH, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; SINEL'NIKOVA, TS.B., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Jewelry and watch manufacture and trade techniques] Tovarovedenie iuvelirnykh izdelii i chasov i tekhnika trgovli imi.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1960. 222 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Jewelry)

(Clock and watch making)

GUREVICH, D.S.

Melting glass for gage pipes for boilers of high pressure. B. S. GURRVICH AND M. M. LAGRANKEH. *Keram. i Stklo* 9, No. 1, 15-17 (1933).—The chief components of the batch were sand, borax, kaolin, magnesite and soda. A high temp. not lower than 1300°, was necessary to obtain a satisfactory glass because at lower temps. the glass tended to devitrify. M. V. KONDINA

A 54-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

CA

PROCEDURE AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A rapid and accurate method for the determination of fat in ice. B. S. Gurevich and A. S. Al'tshuler. *Lab. Prakt. (U. S. S. R.)*, Sammelband 1030, 73-4 (Pub. 1030); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 3722. — About 30-40 cc. of hot water and 10-15 drops of H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84) are added to 10 g. of the ice in a separatory funnel and the mixt. is shaken 5-10 min. After it has cooled to room temp. 40-50 cc. of ether is added, the mixt. is again shaken and allowed to stand 30 min. The ether layer is sepd. and the extrn. is repeated with 5-10 cc. ether 2-3 times. The combined ether exs. are evapor. and the residue is weighed. Fat can be detd. in curds by the same method with a 5-g. sample and larger amts. of H_2SO_4 to increase the sp. gr. of the liquid.

M. G. Moore

ASTM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

GUREVICH, B. S.

"The Thermaies of the Norwegian Sea and the Temperature of the Air in
North-West Eurasia, Problemy Arktiki (Problems of the Arctic), 10, 1940.

GUREVICH, B. S.

"Problem of Aerosynoptico-Climatological Character of One Point (Slutsk)", Works of
Sci-Res Institution of the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service SSSR,
Series 1, No 21, 1946 (102-112).
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

GURFVICH, B. S.

"Internal Regularity of the Fluctuation of Solar Activity", Trudy GGO (Proceedings of the GGO) No 8, 1948 (16-40).

SO: U-3039, 11 Mar 1953

GUREVICH, B. S.

35206. O Prichine Izmeneniya Klimata V Nastoyashchee Vremya. Svyulleten' Komissii Po Issledovaniyu Solntsa (Akad. Nauk SSSR) No. 2, 1949, s. 24-27—Bibliogr: 7 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurhal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
AMS/A+B									
JUL 1961									
<p>27-144 331.377.00(67)</p> <p><i>Macrometeorological drought-producing process. [Leningrad, Glavnaia Geofizicheskaya Observatoriya, Trudy, 19(81):79-101, 1950. 7 figs., 2+tables, 36 refs. DLC—A list of 22 catastrophic droughts, mostly in the southeastern part of European U.S.S.R., which occurred between 1890 and 1943, is presented in a table, together with a classification according to severity, genetic type, microstructure and solar activity (relative sunspot number) between October and July. Eleven of the 22 cases occurred with below average and eleven with above average sunspot number. The micro processes, air mass movements, general circulation of the atmosphere and other factors are treated in detail. Subject Headings: Drought, General circulation, Solar influences, U.S.S.R.—M R</i></p>									
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									

NOVIKOV, V.N.; GUREVICH, B.S.

Technology of the production of coal-tar oil pitch. Koks i
khim. no.2:45-49 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coal tar products)

ABRAMOV, R.R.; ALEKSEYEV, N.S.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.
[deceased]; GUREVICH, B.S.; ZAYTSEV, V.G.; KEDRIN, Ye.A.;
MIRONOVA, L.V.; OStanovskiy, T.S., dots.; PALLADOV, S.S.,
dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye.; TER-OVAKIMYAN, I.A.; TSEREVITINOV,
B.F.; SHCHEGLOV, L.M.; YAKOVLEV, A.I.; BORISOVA, G.A.,
red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Study of manufactured goods; concise course] Tovarovede-
nie promyshlennykh tovarov; kratkii kurs. [By] P.R.Abramov
i dr. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1963. 768 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Commercial products)

GOROZHANSKAYA, E.G.; GUREVICH, H.S.; SHAPOT, V.S.

Content and some components of the carbohydrate metabolism of the ascites and pleural fluids in oncological patients. Vop onk. 10 no.8:27-32 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. -- prof. V.S.Shapot) i ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. -- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.A.Novikova) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin). Adres avtorov: Moskva, D-367, Volokolamskoye shosse, d.30, Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, laboratoriya biokhimii.

GUREVICH, B.S.

Laboratory unit for high-temperature rectification. Nav. lab.
30 no.9:1153-1154 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.

GUREVICH, B.S.

Tissue culture as a diagnostic and prognostic test in the treatment of malignant ovarian tumors. Akush. i gin. 40 no.4:50-54 JI-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ginekologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. L.A. Novikova), kabinet kul'tivirovaniya tkaney (nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. A.D. Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - prof. N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GUREVICH, B.S.

Tissue culture as a diagnostic and prognostic test in the treatment of malignant ovarian tumors. Akush. i gin. 40 no.4:50-54 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ginekologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. L.A.Novikova), kabinet kul'tivirovaniya tkaney (nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. A.D.Timofeyevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - prof. N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SIMONOV, K.V.; GUREVICH, B.S.

Effect of the resin binder composition on the properties
of resin-magnesite refractories. Ogneupory 31 no.1:39-44
'66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Simonov). 2. Vostochnyy
uglekhimicheskii institut (for Gurevich).

GUREVICH, B. YE.

КОНВЕРТЕРНОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО СТАЛИ

В.И.Васильевский	История вопроса чистоты и качества процесса в конвертерной ванне.
В.М.Побережье Н.П.Давыдов А.Е.Киселев А.М.Савин	Лабораторные опыты по изучению окислительно-восстановительных процессов.
М.П.Соболев А.Д.Воробьев	Изучение окислительных процессов в конвертерной ванне.
М.П.Костин	Переход чугуна с повышенными содержаниями марганца в конвертер с примесью оксидов.
М.М.Шуко	Выходная сталь и окислительные процессы в конвертерной ванне.
Т.В.Андреев В.А.Гуреев С.П.Рябков	Определение оптимальных условий окисления, деоксификации и дефосфорации при конвертировании чугуна в конвертере.
В.И.Васильевский Ю.А.Дубровский	Исследование эффективности конвертерной стали при окислении чугуна.
А.М.Мазур А.С.Овчинников	Содержание газа в чугуне при окислении чугуна в конвертерной ванне.
С.Г.Афанасьев М.М.Шуко М.П.Костин	История окислительных и восстановительных процессов при окислении чугуна в конвертерной ванне.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production, Moscow— 30 Jan 1959.

GUREVICH, B.Ye., inzh.

Increasing the weight of the converter charge at the "Krivorozhstal'" plant. Metallurg 4 no.3:19-21 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Krivoy Rog--Metallurgical plants) (Converters)

GUREVICH, B.Ye.

Pathogenesis and clinical aspects of lung cysts [with summary in English, p.152-153] Vest.khir. 77 no.12:60-65 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - N.I.Makhov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirovskogo (nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. B.M.Linberg) Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya, 61/2, korpus 20, 1-ya khirurg. klinika MONIKI.

(LUNGS, cysts
diag. & ther.)

GURAVICH, B.Ye.

Bronchogenic pulmonary cysts in children. *Pediatrics* no.11:58-62
N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent N.I.Makhov) i
pediatricheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. M.I.Olevskiy) Moskovskogo
oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta
imeni M.F.Vladimirovskogo (dir. P.M.Leonenko)
(LUNGS--TUMORS) (CYSTS)

GRACHEVA, K.P.; GUREVICH, B.Ye. (Moskva, ul. Lesnaya, d.43, kv.3)

Tumors of the carotid body. Vop.onk. 5 no.5:602-603 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - N.I. Makhov) Moskovskogo
oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta im.
M.F. Vladimirskogo.

(PARAGANGLIOMA, case reports
(Rus))

ADRIANOVA, V.P.; ANDREYEV, T.V.; ARANOVICH, M.S.; BARSKIY, B.S.; GROMOV, N.P.;
GUREVICH, B.Ye.; DVORIN, S.S.; YERMOLAYEV, N.F.; ZVOLINSKIY, I.S.;
KABLUKOVSKIY, A.F.; KAPELOVICH, A.P.; KASHCHENKO, D.S.; KLIMOVITSKIY,
M.D.; KOLOSOV, M.I.; KOROLEV, A.A.; KOCHINEV, Ye.V.; LESKOV, A.V.;
LIVSHITS, M.A.; MATYUSHINA, N.V.; MOROZOV, A.N.; POLUKAROV, D.I.;
RAVDEL', P.G.; ROKOTYAN, Ye.S.; SMOLYARENKO, D.A.; SOKOLOV, A.N.;
USHKIN, I.N.; SHAPIRO, B.S.; EPSHTEYN, Z.D.; AVHUTSKAYA, R.F., red.
izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Brief handbook on metallurgy, 1960] Kratkii spravochnik metallur-
ga, 1960. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i
tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 369 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Metallurgy)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5411

Konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali. 5th,
Moscow, 1959.

Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy proizvodstva stali; trudy konferentsii
(Physicochemical Bases of Steel Making; Transactions of the
Fifth Conference on the Physicochemical Bases of Steelmaking)
Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 512 p. Errata slip inserted.
3,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii i ineni
A. A. Baykova.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy
of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya. D. Rozentsveyg.
Tech. Ed.: V. V. Mikhaylova.

Card 1/16

Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.)

115
SOV/5411

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and technicians of metallurgical and machine-building plants, senior students of schools of higher education, staff members of design bureaus and planning institutes, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the fifth annual convention devoted to the review of the physicochemical bases of the steelmaking process. These reports deal with problems of the mechanism and kinetics of reactions taking place in the molten metal in steelmaking furnaces. The following are also discussed: problems involved in the production of alloyed steel, the structure of the ingot, the mechanism of solidification, and the converter steelmaking process. The articles contain conclusions drawn from the results of experimental studies, and are accompanied by references of which most are Soviet.

Card 2/16

Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.)

SOV/5411

- Shumov, M. M. Producing Steel and Semifinished Products in a Converter by Using Naturally Alloyed Chromium Pig Iron 268
- Gurevich, B. Ye., V. D. Epshteyn, and T. V. Andreyev. Determining the Optimum Conditions of Slag Formation, Dephosphorization, and Decarburization of High-Phosphorus Pig Iron in a Semicommercial Converter With Oxygen Top Blowing 281
- Baptizmanskiy, B. I., and Yu. A. Dubrovskiy. Investigating the Converter-Steel Contamination in Oxygen Top Blowing 292
- Mazun, A. I., and A. S. Ovchinnikov. Gas Content in Steel Made in a Converter With Various Types of Blasts and Blowing 299
- Afanas'yev, S. G., M. M. Shumov, and M. P. Kvitko. Some Kinetic and Process Regularities in the Oxygen Top Blowing of Pig Iron 308
- Card 11/16

GUREVICH, B. Ye.

Pseudotraumatic cysts of the lungs. Trudy mol. nauch. sotr.
MONIKI no.1:29-34 '59 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni
Vladimirskogo.

*

GUREVICH, B. Ye., and STENOV, S. S.

"Concerning the Stability of Diesel Fuels from Tars of the Baltic Semi-Coking Shales," translated from the monograph "The Chemistry and Technology of Products Obtained from Shales," pp. 102-105, State Scientific and Technical Publishing House for Literature on Petroleum and Mined-Fuel, Leningrad Section, Leningrad, 295 pp., 1954.

D 241655, 18 May 55

SEMENOV, S.S.; KORNILOVA, Yu.I.; GUREVICH, B.Ye.; ORLOVA, N.S.

Detection and analysis of functional groups in organic matter of
Baltic shales. Trudy VNIIPS no.3:11-15 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Baltic Sea region--Oil shales) (Hydrocarbons)

SEMENOV, S.S.; GUREVICH, B.Ye.

Thermal decomposition of organic matter in Baltic shales by means
of preliminary reaction of chemical reagents on its functional
grouping. Trudy VNIIPS no.3:22-26 '55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Baltic Sea region--Oil shales) (Hydrocarbons)

GUREVICH, B. E.

2000. SEPARATION OF NEUTRAL OXYGEN COMPOUNDS IN THE MIDDLE FRACTIONS OF SHALE TAR. Gurevich, B.E. and Gurevich, H.E. (Proc. Acad. Sci. USSR, Div. Chem. Sci., 1955, (21), 44-46; Inst. Pererab. Slok. (Proc. Inst. Geol. USSR, U.S.S.R.), 1955, (21), 44-46; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem.), 1955, (19), 44094). A method has been described for separating and concentrating the neutral oxygen compounds in a tar fraction and an unphenolized diesel fraction of shale tar. Separation was effected by solvent extraction with methyl alcohol, which does not react with the compounds. The concentrate of compounds from the unphenolized fraction was obtained by treatment with 95% methyl alcohol by a three-stage, countercurrent method. The extract obtained, into which 95% of the neutral oxygen compounds in the original fraction were extracted, contained 2% to 25% phenols, 5% to 55% neutral oxygen compounds and 7% to 15% hydrocarbons. If it is diluted with water, the hydrocarbon layer formed is removed, then the neutral oxygen compounds are concentrated in the water layer. The concentrate is obtained by three consecutive treatments with 95% methyl alcohol. The extracts are dried and are mixed together, filtered with 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution and after the mixture has been dried, the neutral oxygen compounds are concentrated in the water layer. The method enables a study to be made of the composition of the neutral oxygen compounds in shale tar fractions.

Gurevich, B. E.

Polymerization of olefins from shale tar to lubricating oils
in the presence of aluminum chloride. S. S. Semenov and B. E. Gurevich. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Petrokhimii* Sverdlovsk 1954, No. 2, 89-104; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1955, No. 8229. — Polymerization of Baltic shale tar fractions was carried out under lab. conditions at 100-25°, stirring for 25-30 hrs., in the presence of 7.5-10% $AlCl_3$. The fractions studied were gasoline, end b.p. 160-225°, ligroine 160-230°, and Diesel fuel 225-325°. Polymerization of the crude dephenolized fractions contg. an appreciable amt. of neutral O compds. as well as aromatic hydrocarbons and S compds. gave oils of very low quality. Thus, an oil obtained from the fraction with an end b.p. 225° had a viscosity index below -40 and its stability was so low that a semidry sticky film formed on the surface of the oil and the walls of the vessel after 1-1.5 months' storage. Removal of neutral O compds. from these fractions by means of $FeCl_3$ or $SnCl_4$, refining with H_2SO_4 (5%), or treatment with activated clay raised the viscosity index to +25, prevented film formation, and doubled the yield. The ligroine and Diesel fuel fractions were treated with MeOH at room temp. prior to polymerization in order to obtain oil of a better quality. The resulting oils had a viscosity index of 40-50 and the yield of oil from the ligroine fraction was 25-27% and from the Diesel fuel fraction 31-33%. In spite of their unsat., these oils were quite stable and approach the properties of petroleum oils. Large-scale tests confirmed lab. results. In addn. to lubricating oils, 32-37% of a product was obtained which had a cetane no. over 54 and was suitable as Diesel fuel.

M. Hosen

GUREVICH, B.Ye.; SEMENOV, S.S.

Producing alcohols by hydration of alkenes from gasoline
fractions of shale tar. Trudy VNIIPS no.6:197-205 '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Alcohols) (Oil shales)

SEMENOV, S.S.; GUREVICH, B.Ye.; Prinimali uchastiye: KONDRASHOVA, R.K.;
NIKOLAYEVA, A.I.

Hydration of alkenes contained in shale-gasolines from tunnel ovens
for the production of alcohols. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:267-275 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Oil shales) (Gasoline) (Alcohols)

GUREVICH, B.Ye.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.N.; YEFIMOV, V.A.; SHMAGIN, Ya.G.;
Prinimali uchastiye: Semenov, S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA,
A.I., teknik

Production of oil shale diesel fuel. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan.
i prod. ikh perer. no.8:84-101 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Diesel fuels)
(Oil shales)

SEMENOV, S.S.; GUREVICH, B.Ye. Prinimali uchastiye: NIKOLAYEVA, A.I.,
tekhnik; RAYAVZEYE, E.L. [Rajaväe, E.]; KAL'BERG, A.O. [Kalberg, A.]
inzh.

Production of higher alcohols from the natural gas gasoline of
tunnel kilns in a pilot plant. Trudy VNIIT no.9:91-98 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kombinat Kokhtla-Yarve (for Rayavaye). 2. Institut slantsev
Estonskogo Soveta narodnogo Khozyaystva (for Kal'berg).
(Alcohols) (Oil shales)

AFANAS'YEV, S. G., kand.tekhn.nauk; EPSHTEYN, Z. D., inzh.;
KRIVCHENKO, Yu. S., inzh.; GUREVICH, B. Ye., inzh.; KOZIN, G. N., inzh.;
RUBINSKIY, P. S., inzh.; KOKURUZYAK, I. S., inzh.; GUL'YEV, G. F.,
inzh.; CHIGRAY, I. D., inzh.

Operation of the "Krivorozhstal'" converter plant. Biul. TSIICHM
no.5:12-16 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Krivoy Rog--Metallurgical plants)
(Converters)

NEMCHENKO, A.G.; YUDKEVICH, Yu.D.; BEZMOZGIN, E.S.; GUREVICH, B.Ye.

Contact pyrolysis of shale raw stock as a method for increasing
the yield of low-boiling phenols. Report 2. Trudy VNIIT no.13:
86-100 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

GUREVICH, B.Z.

Television rebroadcasting station in Belgorod. Vest. svyazi 17 no.7:
18 JI '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi, Belgorod.
(Belgorod--Television broadcasting)

GUREVICH, D.

Devices for assuring that vibrated brick walls are coaxial.
Stroitel' no.10:27, 4 of cover 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Brick walls)

GUREVICH, D., inzhener.

Repairing inner gaskets of cylinder heads on the IAZ-204 engine.
Avt.transp. 32 no.3:34-35 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Automobiles--Repairing) (Packing(Mechanical engineering))

GUREVICH, D., inzhener.

Oil pressure emergency gage for the IAZ-204 engine. Avt.transp.
33 no.1:37 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Automobiles--Engines)

GUREVICH, D.

Cart for use in removing and assembling rear axles. Avt.transp.
33 no.6:33 Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

GUREVICH, D.

In the first ranks of the competitors. Avt. transp. 34 no.7:
22 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Beliaev, Aleksei Ivanovich) (Klimenko, Nikolai Fedoseevich)

GUREVICH, D.

Reconditioning replaceable filter elements used for fine fuel
purification. Avt. transp. 34 no.8:30-31 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Automobiles--Engines)

GUREVICH, D.

The assembly unit method of repairing motorbuses. Avt. transp.
34 no.12:10-12 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Motorbuses--Repairing)

GUREVICH, D.

Operating ZIL-127 motorbuses. Avt. transp. 35 no.8:16 Ag '57.
(MLBA 10r9)

1. 1-y avtobusnyy park Leningrada.
(Motorbuses)

GUREVICH, D.

Pneumatic equipment for checking tubes, Avt. transp. 36 no.12:42
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.1-y avtobusnyy park Leningrada.
(Automobiles--Tires--Testing)

GUREVICH, D.

Movable equipment for emptying fuel tanks. Avt. transp. 37
no.9:52 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

GUREVICH, D.

Improving the organization of maintenance services. Avt. transp.
38 no. 5:19-20 My '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Motor vehicles—Maintenance and repair)

POLOZUN, V., inzh.; GUREVICH, D., inzh.

Organizing the repair of motorbuses between the shifts of
drivers. Avt.transp. 40 no.11:24 N '62. ' (MIRA 15:12)
(Leningrad—Motorbuses—Maintenance and repair)

10

Catalytic oxidation of phenanthrene. I. Influence of various factors on the process of catalytic oxidation of phenanthrene. N. N. Voronkov and D. A. Gurevich (Kafedra Tekhnol. Promyshlucheskikh Produktov i Krasitel' Moskov. Khim. Tekhnol. inst. im. D. I. Mendeleeva). *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 10, 3-9 (1945).—The vapor-phase oxidation of phenanthrene was studied with the following catalysts: Cu oxide, Cr oxides, Cu vanadate, mists. of V_2O_5 with MoO_3 , pure V_2O_5 and V_2O_5 with additions of compds. of Na, K, Cs, Ca, Co, and Mn. 0.10-Phenanthrenequinone and phthalic anhydride were formed only with catalysts config. V_2O_5 ; other catalysts led, to a greater or lesser degree, to complete oxidation to lig and CO_2 . The highest conversions were obtained with the most rigorously purified V_2O_5 , when the yield of acidic products, calcul. as phthalic anhydride, reached 74.5%; V_2O_5 from com. NH_4 vanadate and promoted by salts of metals of the 1st group gave slightly lower yields (73-4%); addition of MoO_3 somewhat raises the yield of phenanthrenequinone (7% being approx. the highest yield) while addition of Cu salts leads to deep oxidation. Optimum yields are attained at 400° , while lower temps. do not favor the yields of phenanthrenequinone, which is always subordinated by phthalic anhydride formation. Increase of space velocity increases the unit volume efficiency of the catalyst but leads to poorer quality of product. II. Mechanism of action of vanadium pentoxide. *Ibid.* 10-13.—Photomicrographic examn. of used catalyst shows appreciable changes, apparently by multifold oxidation-reduction. Increase of the disperse state of the top layers of the catalyst improves its efficiency. It is proposed that the activation of the catalyst surface depends upon its improved disperse character by oxidation-reduction agents. Fusion of the catalyst which leads to macrocryst. state drops the activity considerably. G. M. Kosolapov

18

CA

Activating vanadium pentoxide oxidation catalysts.
N. N. Vorozhtsov and D. A. Gurevich. U.S.S.R. 65,703,
Jan. 1, 1940. The activity of V_2O_5 catalysts increases
with the degree of dispersion. To increase the degree of
dispersion the catalyst is treated first with a reducing
agent, e.g., H₂, and then with O at 400-500°. M. Hosh

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA			
<p>Metering solids in a continuous process. D. A. Gurevich and A. I. Orlov. <i>Khim. Prom.</i> 1967, No. 9, 16-17. —Structural details of a metering feeder for solids are given. M. Horsch</p>			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		6-477021. 1967	
1ST DEGREE	2ND DEGREE	3RD DEGREE	4TH DEGREE
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

GUREVICH, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ORLOV, A.I., inzhener-mekhanik

Proportioning loose material in continuous manufacturing processes.
Khim.prom. no.9:268-269 S'47. (MIRA 3:12)

1. Giproanilkraska

(Weighing-machines)

GUREVICH, D. A.

Scrubber for gases and vapors: D. A. Gurevich, A. M. Shestakov, N. I. Vladimirov, A. S. Seltsar, and B. A. Moskatov. U.S.S.R. 100,221, July 28, 1957. Gases and vapors containing solid impurities or impurities likely to form solids in contact with liquids used for irrigation are scrubbed in a tower containing plates provided with slots. Within the slots are installed knives mounted on rotating shafts. These prevent clogging of the slots and decrease the free space in the tower.
M. Kozak

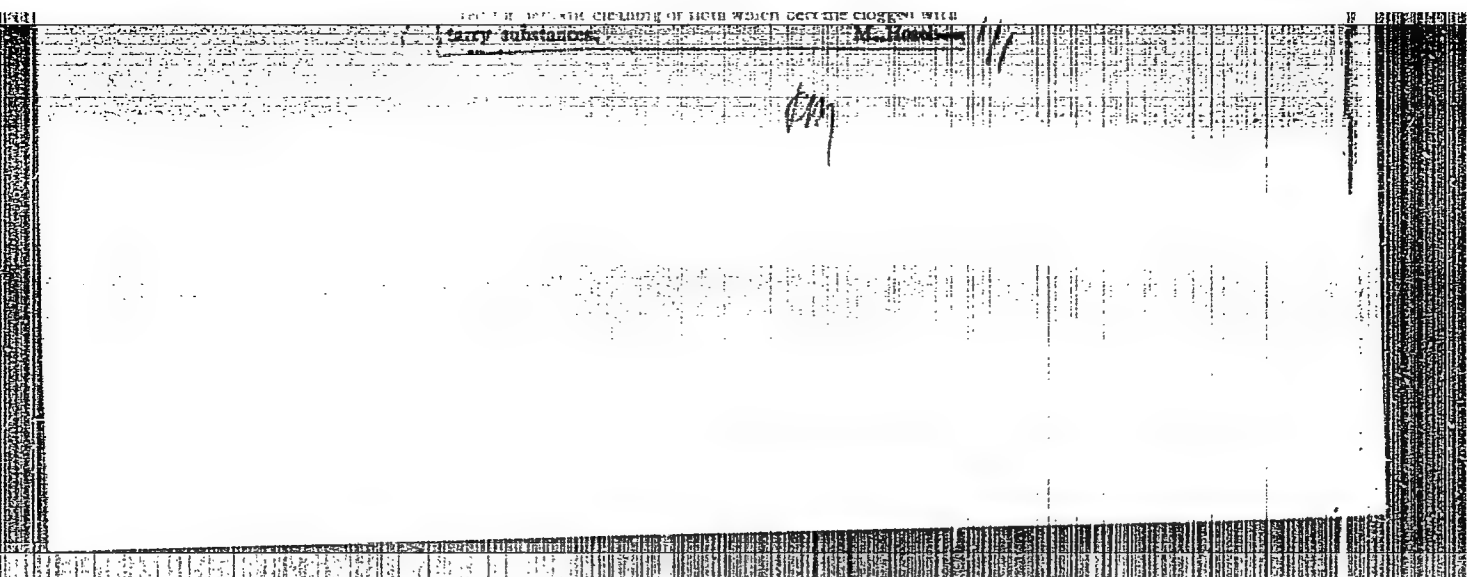
TYPE V. CH. D. A.

Apparatus for recovery of ethylalcohol gas mixtures.

6. The apparatus, wherein upon having collected the
the gas or the apparatus such as pins are af-
fecting the cleaning of slots which become clogged with

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410016-5



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410016-5"

D. H. Gurevich

Distillation of phthalic anhydride. D. A. Gurevich, M. S. Kozlov, and A. I. Likhachev. U.S.S.R. 100 177, Aug. 24, 1957. Distill. is continued until the residue contains 30% of phthalic anhydride. The residue is then removed from the still, ground, screened, treated in the bulk with BaOH , and the resulting soln. of monobutyl phthalate in BaOH is used for the production of dibutyl phthalate by known means.

M. Kozlov

PM

AUTHOR: Gurevich, D.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/08-58-8-13/28
TITLE: Perspective of Utilisation of Naphthalene and Associated
Compounds for the Production of Phthalic Anhydride
(Perspektivy ispol'zovaniya naftalina i yego sputnikov
v proizvodstve ftalevogo angidrida)
PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 34 - 38 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Methods of production of phthalic anhydride and the methods
of production of naphthalene of a suitable quality for the
direct production of phthalic anhydride (without the
necessity for an additional purification) are discussed.
There are 5 figures and 10 references, 6 of which are
Soviet, 1 German and 3 English.
ASSOCIATION: NIOPiK

1. Phthalic anhydrides--Production 2. Naphthalene--Applications

Card 1/1

PLANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; GUREVICH, Daniil Abramovich; MASANOV, N.I., retsenzent; ROMANKOV, P.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; PAVLUSHENKO, I.S., kand. khim. nauk, dots., retsenzent; PASSET, B.V., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent; AZBEL', D.S., red.; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Apparatus for the industry of organic intermediate products and dyes] Apparatura promyshlennosti organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasitelei. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1961. 504 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Dyes and dyeing—Apparatus)
(Chemical apparatus)

GUREVICH, D.A.; MIRONOV, M.V.

Problem of storage and transportation of sulfur. Khim. prom.
no.6:462-463 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Sulfur--Storage) (Sulfur--Transportation)

GUREVICH, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanized loading and unloading of phthalic anhydride. Mekh.
1 avtom. proizv. 19 no.9:35-37 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GUREVICH, D.B.; PODMOSHENSKIY, I.V.

Relation between the electron and gas temperatures in a positive gas
discharge column. Opt. i spektr. 15 no.5:587-594 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

PHYSICS, D.P.

100/10105

USSR/Physics
Photoconductivity
Bismuth Compounds

May 49

"Initial Stages of Relaxation in the Photoconductivity of Bi_2S_3 ," D. B. Gurevich, N. A. Tolstoy, P. P. Feofilov, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 3

Shows that the hyperbolic (Becquerel's) law, hitherto considered typical of relaxation of crystallophosphors, also holds good for relaxation of photoconductivity. Notes other similarities. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov, 25 Mar 49
32/49T105

GUREVICH, D. B.

PA 173T99

USSR/Physics - Photoconductivity
Thallium

21 Dec 49

"Relaxation of Photoconductivity in Thallium
Sulfide," D. B. Gurevich

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIX, No 6, pp 781-783

Results of procedure for studying initial stages
of subject relaxation according to N. A. Tolstoy
and P. P. Feofilov's method. Considers formula
for instantaneous photoconductivity, σ , as
functions of intensity I and parameters α and
 α , themselves functions of I . Submitted
29 Oct 49 by S. I. Vavilov.

173T99

SA

A 53
N

6225. Relaxation of the photoconductivity of semi-
conductors. D. B. GURAYEV, N. A. TULSTOV AND
P. P. FOMINOV. *J. Exp. Theor. Phys., USSR*, 20,
769 82 (Sept., 1950) In Russian.

Photoresistances may be divided into 2 groups:
(A) with exponential law of decay of photocon-
ductivity; and (B) with hyperbolic decay law.
(A) "Exponential" photoconductors: (1) stationary
photoconductivity \propto intensity of exciting light
($\Delta\sigma \sim E$); (2) dark conductivity relatively high
(1-2 orders higher than photoconductivity in
"exponential" interval); (3) laws of increase and
decrease of photoconductivity $\Delta\sigma \sim \Delta\sigma_0(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$
and $\Delta\sigma \sim \Delta\sigma_0 e^{-t/\tau}$, where τ in both cases equal and
indep. of E ; (4) temperature relation $1/\tau$ coincides

with that of dark conductivity, according to formula
 $1/\tau \sim \sigma \sim e^{-E/kT}$; (5) the above properties are the
simplest for this class of photoresistances, actual
substances showing certain deviations. Examples of
exponential photoresist. Cu_2O , CdS at high temps.
(B) Hyperbolic photoresistances: (1) stationary photo-
conductivity $\Delta\sigma \sim \sqrt{E}$ (E intensity of exciting
light); (2) dark photocurrent not appreciable;
(3) decay law $\Delta\sigma \sim \Delta\sigma_0/(1 + \alpha t)$ where $\alpha \propto f(E)$,
while $\alpha \sim \sqrt{E}$; (4) increase of photocurrent may
be exponential, τ in exponent being $\sim 1/\sqrt{E}$.
Examples are Bi_2S_3 , Se , TiS , InSe , CdS at low
temperatures. CdS and some Se specimens are the
most nearly "ideal."

B. F. KRAUS

AS 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION